[Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha]

of looking at it. The Customs calculate. They calculate with reference to the seizures, the total illegal import or smuggling.

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: You are talking of reduction of excise duty. I say it is a simple question of arithmetic. For example, DMT produced at Rs. 32 per Kg. is taxed by Rs 84/- per Kg. Remove that Rs. 84/- and you will find the difference. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: I am *not convinced. The Government is* not convinced. Even if there is a substantial reduction in the excise duty as mentioned by the hon. Member, smuggling will not substantially go down. This is our understanding of the whole thing. Not only these, but chemicals, computer parts etc. are coming in. That will have an economic logic of its own.

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: Then destroy the goods that are coming. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA. We will certainly do it.

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: If you are promising that you will... *(Interruptions)*

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please do not enter into arguments.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA Madam, suggestions have come before us. But there are no short-cuts to tackle a situation like this. We have to pool ourselves up. All sectors have to cooperate. On behalf of the Government of India and on my own, I can assure the hon. Members that as far as the industry is concerned, we are open to ideas and suggestions all the time and we are committed to the fact that the industry has not only to be revived but be enabled to play an important role in our economic life and I think the Textile Policy as formulated, and as we go on implementing it, would substantially help us in this direction.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: Can we get an assurance from the Minister that the various points raised by the Members will be examined by the Ministry and the Members will be informed in due course about the steps taken?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA We will do that.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now the House stands adjourned for lunch and will meet again at 3.00 P.M. The special mentions will be taken up at the end of the day, after 6.00 P.M.

The House then adjourned for lunch at three minutes past two of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at six minutes past three of the clock, *the* **VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN)** of the Chair.

ANNOUNCEMENT REGARDING BILLS CONCERNING THE MINISTRY OF SHRI RAJESH PILOT

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN): I wish to inform the honourable Members that the brother of Shri Rajesh Pilot is seriously ill and, consequently, the Bills relating to him will be taken up by him today The Chairman has asked me to inform the House of this.

THE EQUAL REMUNERATION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1987—Contd.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN): Now, the Minister, Mr Ajit Panja, to reply to the discussion.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI AJIT PANJA): Sir, in reply to the points made by the honourable Members, I would start by saying that 13 Members have spoken on this Bill.

Sir, the main thrust of the points made by the honourable Members was, firstly, that although the Act was made about ten years ago, it had to be seen whether it was being properly implemented or not. I would request the honourable Members through you, Sir, to look into the Act and its various provisions For implementing this Act, under section 2(a) of the Act, there is a provision prescribing the appropriate Government which is to implement this Act and, except in a few cases and areas where the Central Government comes in, the entire working of the Act in the States is with the State Governments In fact, for implementing the various provisions, even for inspection and then for taking various kinds of action so far as the defaulting employers are concerned and also for giving relief to the women who are covered under this Act, the machinery is with the State Governments. Sir, there is a provision under section 6 of the Act for forming Advisory Committees and these Advisory Committees from time to time review the working of the whole Act So far as the Central Advisory Committee is concerned, I find that the last meeting of this Committee was held on the 31st January, 1986. So far as the State Advisory Committees are concerned, we have not been able to get all the information about their functioning But it appears from whatever information we have received that except Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh, full information from the rest of the States and the Union territories has not come

Sir, I will readily place the report from which it will transpire that so far as the functioning of this Act is concerned—I share equally the concern of the honourable Members—and so far as the Central sphere in particular is concerned. I find that in 1985, several honourable Members asked for information as to how many inspections were carried out and how many prosecutions were launched So far as the central sphere is concerned, the position is as follows In 1985 number of inspections—1563, number of irregularities detected—2286, number of irregularities rectified (Most of the irregularities are about keeping records which we ask them to rectify)—1282; number of prosecutions launched—289; number of cases disposed of—77; number of conviction—76; and number of acquittals —1. We have got the provisional figures about 1986. Number of inspections – 1567; number of cases detected—1552; rectifications carried out—1373; number of prosecutions launched—305; number of cases disposed of—203; number of conviction—203.

So far as the States are concerned, the position is quite dismal. I can cite the figures about only one State, i.e., Gujarat for the year 1985. Number of inspections carried out—1170. Number of irregularities rectified—1037; number of prosecutions launched and cases disposed of 32, and number of convictions—32. There are complete figures given about the States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh But about West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh, no information has been supplied to us in spite of the letters written. As many hon. Members said, if this Act remains on the Statute Book and no action is taken then even after the Amendment the same think will happen. Sir, we are taking it up with the States concerned This Act is very beneficial for the women and for improving their working conditions Therefore, I would request the hon. Members to write to their Chief Ministers and tell them that this is the statement made in Parliament.

They should persuade the State Government to supply the figures to the Labour Ministry. It will go a long way and by persuation we can make the Act function properly.

So far as the minimum wages are concerned, a comparison was made by various hon Members saying that minimum wages are not properly paid Even yesterday, the Minister of Agriculture said in the Lok Sabha yesterday that in West Bengal the minimum wage statutorily fixed is Rs. 16/- so far as NREP is concerned. But in fact they are paid Rs 12/- The Agriculture Ministry has persuaded them that this is an Act so much beneficial for the working classes and our women workers and that it is necessary that efforts should be made

[Shri Ajit Panja]

by all concerned for implementing it. One of the hon. Members stated that the employers take advantage by making this definition suitable to their own purposes. We are aware of this. We will take care that this type of discrimination should not occur. There is a rule-making Power under the Act and it will be considered as to how to make the rules in such a manner that it is not construed in a different manner by the employers concerned and it comes within the purview of this Act. Another hon. Member pointed out about retrenchment. We find that it is not necessary so far as this Act is concerned. This is the Equal Remuneration Act. We find that at the time of entry point, at the time of appointment, equal remuneration is paid. But when promotion is being given and other benefits are being given, there was a chance of interpreting the Act by saying that there is no provision so far as promotion is concerned, and a woman may be paid in a promoted post less than a man. But retrenchment is, of course, provided for in the parent Act, that is the others Act Section 25G of the Industrial Disputes Act. And this Act is not dehors the Industrial Disputes Act. Of course, the Industrial Disputes Act protects women so far as retrenchment is concerned and other benefits are concerned. Regarding translation of this Act to Hindi, a complaint has been made. That is not done by my Department. It appears that the Ministry of Law is in charge of translating this Act from English to Hindi and other languages. That translation came in. But one of the Members commented that the Air Hostesses are called 'hawai sundari'. We had a talk with the Joint Secretary in the Civil Aviation Department. No such words are being used so far as the Air Hostesses are concerned.

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव (बिहार) : कौनसा शब्द है अंग्रेजी में तो होस्टैस है। हिंदी में कौनसा शब्द है राजभाषा में ?

SHRI AJIT PANJA: I do not know which word is used. But 'Hawai Sundari' is not used.

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : : हवा सुदरी।

SHRI AJIT PANJA: They are not called 'Hawa Sundari' as commented by some hon. Members.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH (West Bengal): Even they will not like to be called like that.

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : वह क्या कहलाती है? अगर आपको पता नहीं है कि क्या कहा जाता है, तो आप कैसे कहते है कि यह ही है?

SHRI AJIT PANJA: I do not know. I can ask the Civil Aviation Department as to what term is used so far as the Air Hostesses are concerned. But I can say that the words 'Hawa Sundari' are not used.

श्री भगतराम मनहर (मध्य प्रदेश) : व्योम बाला कहते है।

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : अगर यह व्योम बाला कहे, तो बात हो जाएगी। यह बता दे, तो व्योम बाला ही हो जाएगा। आपकी बात तब तक सत्य ही होती है कि जब तक यह न कहे कि उसको क्या कहते है। अगर वह व्योम बाला है, तो कहें।

SHRI AJIT PANJA: Sir, the hon. Member helps me a quite a lot. When I was in the Planning Commission, he was a Member of the Hindi Salahakar Samiti. He can coin a suitable word so that our Air Hostesses can be properly described.

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : उन्होंने व्योम बाला कहा है। आपके मुख से यह निकले, तो बात हो जाएगी। उनके मुख से नहीं होगी।

SHRI AJIT PANJA: Concern has been expressed regarding the unorganised sector. But if you see the pith and substance of the Act and also the entire structure of the Act, the organised sectors are also covered so far as this Act is concerned. A point has been made by several Members regarding the transfer of women. While

insisting upon equal remuneration and equal opportunity of course, they are also subject to transfer. The matter not only regarding this Act but the other Acts also went to the Prime Minister and it has been decided—of course not always it is possible—that the husband and the wife are poste at the same place as far as practicble. Sometimes in my Department I find it difficult because some new transmitters are coming out or a new station is coming up. Always it is not possible. But we try to adjust them as far as possible thinking of the home that they have to maintain

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: Mr Minister, I raised that question of transfer. This Act has been constituted with the idea of enforcing equality But in the case of transfer, possibly a doctrine of discrimination should be there because in the case of transfer of a married women, it involves the breaking of family. So, in that case not simply equality, but some more protection is necessarily to be given for the woman worker in the case of transfer. As you are saying there is a procedure in the Government of India that if both the husband and wife are working, then they should be posted in the same place. But the experience that you have or the experience that we have is that whenever the husband is transferred somewhere else, a request comes from the wife that she should also be posted there. But when a woman worker is transferred somewhere else, then the request does not come from the husband that he too should be posted there Then, take the case of women workers in mines or plantations Their husbands may not necessarily be Government employees or bank employees or LIC employees, so that they could be transferred to those places. They may be agricultural labourers, farm workers or working somewhere else That is why our request was to see that at the time or effecting a transfer in respect of a married woman worker, from the social point of view some protection is necessary.

SHRI AJIT PANJA: That is what I said, protection can be given if husband and wife are placed together But if she is going somewhere also alone and if she does not get any accommodation there, what will happen? That is what I said. We are trying to make transfers in such a manner that husband and wife are kept together but it is not always possible to post them together. Of course, it does not fall within the ambit of this Bill, which relates to equal remuneration. But when the questions of promotion and transfer are mentioned, hon. Members have a right to ask these questions, all I can say is that we are trying to put them together as far as possible. Sometimes in my department also I come across similar problems. Suppose a woman worker is transferred to a different place. Now husband and wife are to be placed together at the same place. Now, the claim is, if it is a place like Delhi that wife should be posted back to Delhi The husband does not want to leave Delhi, if the place of posting of his wife is considered to be a difficult place. These problems we are facing But we do try to help to keep their home together. If there are small children or school-going children we also try to adjust the transfers with the academic year of children, so that they can get admission in the new schools conveniently.

Then, Sir, I will briefly refer to the four provisions which have been placed for the purpose of amendment and I must say that all the hon Members have supported them The first one is regarding section 5, regard- prohibition of discrimination so far as promotion is concerned And that is why this has been brought in so that no employer could say that it is only for the purpose of equal remuneration at the time of employment and not thereafter. Section 10 is regarding penalty that has to be imposed. Some hon. Members mentioned why there is no provision for rigorous imprisonment Sir, in the country we have to go slowly for the purpose of enforcing the Act We cannot impose something which will not really be practicable to give effect to under the prevailing circumstances.

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA (Uttar Pradesh): You are making provision for simple imprisonment. Why not also for rigorous imprisonment?

SHRI AJIT PANJA: At this stage it is not necessary. There was no imprisonment whatsoever. Now we have provided for simple imprisonment and then we have also increased the quantum of fine. Stage by stage we are doing this and we are hoping that by that time motivation will of course take place and people will feel for women workers and they will automatically try to help because mere making of law will not serve the purpose. Then, Sir, I come to section 12. Many points were made about it and some very justifiably, that we are giving this power of class action to some social organisations. A woman may be aggrieved. But she does not go to a court usually. Either they do not know their rights or they feel shy to go to a court. Some social organisations have been given the power, registered organisations, which can come forward and help. A point has been raised that in rural areas what will happen because there are not so many social organisations. Sir, the Labour Ministry has got a scheme to help those organisations which will try to help the Labour Ministry in giving effect to this Act. If an organisation takes up the cause in a village, say of a rural library, Government recognised library, and wants to take up the cause of women which are being discriminated in rural areas, financial assistance has also been provided for; financial assistance to these people so that they can start a class action and go to a magistrate's court or whichever court has jurisdiction, and give relief to them. Therefore, gradually—although it is slightly urban-oriented because the infrastructure is such—it grew like that but we are encouraging such organisations who could come forward and help.

So far as section 15 is concerned, that has been brought in for the purpose of making it effective so that there may not be any ambiguity whatsoever.

Hon. Member wanted to know the Hindi word for Air Hostess. The word used is 'Viman Paricharika' That is the actual word used.

SHRI BAHARUL ISLAM (Assam): Would it be the correct word?

SHRI AJIT PANJA: This is the word in use and whatever the hon. Members want to suggest, I can communicate it to Mr. Tytler, the Minister. In any event, this is not coming under the scope of our discussion

I respectfully submit that the amendment that has been brought is for a proper cause, and, in fact, this is to be given effect to in view of ILO Convention No. 100 concerning equal remuneration to men and women. Therefore, I submit that the Bill as framed be passed

SHRIMATI ELA RAMESH BHATT (Nominated): What about the Advisory Committee?

SHRI AJIT PANJA: It is the Central Advisory Committee The last meeting was held on 31st January, 1986

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : यह इसलिए पूछा गया था कि एक साल के दायरे में मीटिंग नही हो रही । आप कारण बताए कि उसके बाद मीटिंग क्यों नही हुई ?

SHRI AJIT PANJA: That is a different point. I have got with me the full list relating to all the States I don't think I should take time in giving out the whole list. Two hon. Members asked about

Andhra Pradesh. The Advisory Committee was established there on 22nd December, 1976 but they have not informed when did they hold the meeting and how many meetings have been held so far.

So far as West Bengal is concerned, the Committee was established on 2nd May 1983. No information has been given as to how many meetings took place.

In Tamil Nadu, the Committee was established on 15th June, 1979. Seven meetings have already been held. Similarly, for Tripura, the Committee was established on 28th August 1978 and nine meetings have been held so far.

For Assam, one hon. Member had asked. The Committee was established on 10th November 1976 but there is no information about the number of meetings held. For Gujarat, the Committee was established on 7th July 1977 but no information has been given as to the number of meetings held.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: From amongst the offending employers, is there anybody in the public sector?

SHRI AJIT PANJA: That information is not with me

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN): The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976, be taken into consideration"

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN): We shall now take up the clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill

Clauses 2 to 5 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI AJIT PANJA: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

The question was proposed.

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : सभापति जी, मुझे दो शब्द कहने की इजाजत दें।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN): We are about to pass the Bill.

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : माननीय सभापति जी, मंत्रीजी ने कोशिश जरूर की है कि वह इस बात को रखें कि भारत सरकार चाहती है कि पुरुष और नारी दोनों को एक तरह के काम के लिए एक तरह का वेतन दिया जाय। लेकिन आज तक का अनुभव बताता है कि यह कानून सिर्फ कानून है। न सरकार इसे मानती है और न समाज मानता है। न सरकारी क्षेत्र मे बराबर सुविधाएं मिल रही है और न व्यवसायिक क्षेत्र या निजी क्षेत्र मे ही मिल रही है।

जहा तक इसमे सजा की व्यवस्था की गई है। सजा को थोड़ा सा कड़ा बनाया गया है और . .

SHRI AJIT PANJA: Sir, this cannot be done I cannot answer During the third reading, how can points be made?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN): I would like to point out to the hon. Member that we are in the final stage. If you had any points to make, you should have done it earlier. You cannot do so now when we are about to pass the Bill.

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव . थर्ड रीडिंग पर मिस्टिर साहब जवाब नही दे रहे है, यह तो मैं नयी बात सुन रहा हूं। थर्ड रीडिंग पर मिस्टर साहब की बात मान लेना नयी बात लगती है। थर्ड रीडिग पर सदस्य का बोलने का अधिकार और जवाब नही दिलवाने का अधिकार आपका है। कह दीजिएगा कि जवाब नही देंगे तो वह नही देंगे लेकिन यह कैसे होगा कि थर्ड रीडिग पर सदस्य बोलेगा तो जवाब देने क लिए बाध्य नही है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN): I do not deny your right to make observations of a general nature during the third reading. But you should ask a pointed question and the Minister should be ready to answer that.

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : सदस्य जो बोलना है सब पाइंटेड बोलता है, इर्रलेवेंट नही बोलता है और अगर चेयर को इर्रलेवेंट लगे तो लग सकता है। मैं तो दो-तीन बातें जानना चाहता हूं, पाइंटेड बातें जानना चाहता हूं। जो थोड़ी सी सजा कड़ी की गयी है, इस बारे में अभी तक जो कानून थे, उस कानून के अन्दर इसके पालन क्यों नही किया गया और अब सरकार थोड़ी सी कडाई करने जा रही है। इससे महिला को जो वेतन, भत्ते या और सुविधा में जो बराबरी का अधिकार देना चाहते है, वह कैसे मिल सकेगा ? उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं यह बात इसलिए उठा रहा हू कि कानून प्राप्त करने के लिए कचहरी जाना पडता है और कचहरी में जो परेशानी उठानी पडती है, वह महिला कर्मचारियो के लिए आसान नही है। लेकिन अगर यह कहे कि कानून ही सिर्फ नही बनाया है बल्कि कैसे लाभ मिले, यह व्यवस्था भी सरकार ने की है और वह उसके लिए खर्चा भी करने को तैयार है तब तो इस कानून का लाभ किसी महिला को मिल सकता है अन्यथा वह कानून का लाभ नही ले सकती है। एक सवाल मैं यह उठाना चाहता हूं कि जब तक इसका लाभ सामाजिक स्तर पर, शैक्षिणिक स्तर पर, आर्थिक स्तर पर नही मिलेगा तब तक मंत्री जी जो लाभ देना चाहते है वह कैसे मिलेगा ?

एक और सवाल हमारे विरोधी दल के नेता ने उठाया कि जहां तक सरकारी नौकरी की बात है वहा पर पति-पत्नी को एक जगह करने की व्यवस्था की गयी है, लेकिन वह शत-प्रतिशत नही है। हम लोगो के पास इस संबध मे दर्जनो चिट्ठिया आती है। उस व्यवस्था का पालन जल्दी नही हो पाता है—आपके यहा भी नही हो पाता है और उससे ज्यादा समस्या निजी कंपनियों में कार्यरत कर्मचारियो की है। तो ऐसा रास्ता निकाला जाना चाहिए कि दूसरी कपनियों मे भी इसकी गुजाइश हो। कानून आप ऐसे बनाएं कि उस कानून का लाभ निजी क्षेत्र वाले भी या दूसरे क्षेत्र में जो पति पत्नी काम करते है, उनको लाभ मिल सके और केन्द्र के ही नही, राज्य सरकारो मे और स्वायत्त सेवी सस्थाओ मे भी लोगो को उसका लाभ मिल सके। कानून के अनुसार हर जगह महिलाओं को इस की सुरक्षा मिलनी चाहिए। मै जानना चाहता हू कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का यह कानून उस तक ही सीमित है या अन्य क्षेत्रो म भी महिलाओं को इसका लाभ मिल सकेगा ?

SHRI AJIT PANJA: It is very unfortunate that the hon. Member did not hear me when I met both the points. Still I repeat them for the benefit of the hon. Member It is because it was found that the Act was not being properly implemented. the penalty clause is being enhanced. It was found that the people making breach of the law just pay Rs. 1000 and get along because for them just paying Rs. 1000 would be nothing. I have given the figures of conviction. In this way continuous suffering of the women workers goes on. That is why we have made simple imprisonment and increased the fine to Rs. 10,000. This is just to make a deterrent provision and now if imprisonment takes place, it debars him from other things, it debars him from other common business. That is why to make it more effective we have increased the penalty.

Coming to the employment of husband and wife at the same place, there cannot be any law so far as public enterprises or the Government agencies are concerned because similar type of post may not be available at that time. Therefore, as far as possible husband and wife are to be placed at the same place if the post is available, but if the post is not available, what can be done? In my own Department I have got the experience. If the transfer is made but the post is available and that disturbs him, still it is a sort of adjustment.

So far as private employment is concerned, it cannot be under the scope of this except transfer, promotion and equal remuneration. During transfer if a man is entitled to various financial and other benefits and the same are denied to a women worker, that comes within the scope of this Act. But to keep husband and wife together, that cannot be enforced under this law even in private employment

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN): The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

(I) STATUTORY RESOLUTION SEEKING DISAPPROVAL OF THE CONSTITUTION (SCHEDULED TRIBES) ORDER (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1987

(II) THE CONSTITUTION (SCHEDULED TRIBES) ORDER (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1987

श्री प्रमोद महाजन (महाराष्ट्र) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं यह संकल्प उपस्थित करता हूं कि "यह सभा राष्ट्रपति द्वारा 19 सितम्बर, 1987 को प्रख्यापित संविधान (अनुसूचित जनजातियों) आदेश (संशोधन) अध्यादेश 1987 (1987 का संख्यांक 5 का निरनुमोदन करती है ।"

उपाध्यक्षजी संविधान मे हम लोगों ने अनुसूचित जनजातियों की एक सूची बनायी और नागरिक जीवन से दूर पहाड़ों में बसे दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण इस देश के निवासियों को समान स्तर पर जीवन देना संभव हो इस दृष्टि से यह सूची बनाने का हम लोगों ने प्रयास किया । दुर्भाग्य से अनुसूचित जनजाति की स्थिति में जितना सुधार हमें लाना चाहिए था हम उतना नही लाये । यह सूची बन जाने के बाद अनेक कठिनाइयों का निर्माण हुआ । कुछ ऐसी जनजातिया थी जिनको इस सूची मे सम्मिलित करना आवश्यक था लेकिन हमने नही किया कुछ जनजातियों ऐसी भी हैं जिनको इस सूची मे शायद सम्मिलित करना अनावश्यक था हमने वह किया । उदाहरण के रूप में महाराष्ट्र मे अनुसूचित जनजातियों मे एक जनजाति का उल्लेख है– भाट/भाट का अर्थ होता है पुराने जमाने मे राजाओं के सामने जो प्रशंसा के गीत गा कर अपना पेट भरते थे, इसलिए हमने उनको ले लिया । लेकिन हमारा संविधान हिन्दी भाषा कम समझता है, अंग्रेजी उसकी मूल भाषा है इसलिए इसे भाट कह गया और अंग्रेजी मे इसको बी एच ए टी लिखा गया, जैसे कि बीयूटी को बूट कहा जाता है और बीयूटी को बट कहा जाता है । इसी के अनुसार 'भाट' भी होता है और 'भट' भी होता है और 'भट' महाराष्ट्र में ब्राह्मणो ने सबसे उच्च जाति मानी जाती है । बहुत सारे ब्राह्मणों ने जो 'भट' थे उन्होंने मैं भाट हूं इस प्रकार का प्रमाण पत्र पालिया । और पढ़ने वालों को लगा बी एच ए टी न होकर वह भट हैं। लेकिन सुविधाएं मिलने लगी भाट को लेकिन जब इस बात पर आपत्ति की गयी तो उनको हटाने का प्रयास हुआ । इसमे एक विषय मे डाक्टर भी बने । मेरा कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि एक ओर कुछ ऐसे नाम इसमे चले गये है जो जाने आवश्यक नहीं थे और दूसरी ओर महाराष्ट्र में एक 'डागर' नाम की जाति है जो पशुओं को लेकर गांव-गांव मे उनका पालन करती घूमती है । इनका इस सूची मे सम्मिलित होना आवश्यक था । उनकी इस प्रकार की बरसों की मांग है लेकिन दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण, स्थिति यह है कि आज तक सरकार ने इस मांग पर विचार नही किया ।

थाना, धलिया और नासिक जिलों में एक बंजारा नाम की जन जाति है जिसका इस सूची मे सम्मिलित होना आवश्यक था लेकिन सरकार ने इस पर ध्यान नही दिया । नागपुर मे थलवा, कोसटी नाम की भी जनजाति है जिसको पहले सम्मिलित किया गया और फिर निकाल दिया गया । मेरा कहने का तात्पर्य इतना ही है जो जनजातिया गलती से सम्मिलित हो गयी है उनको निकाले और